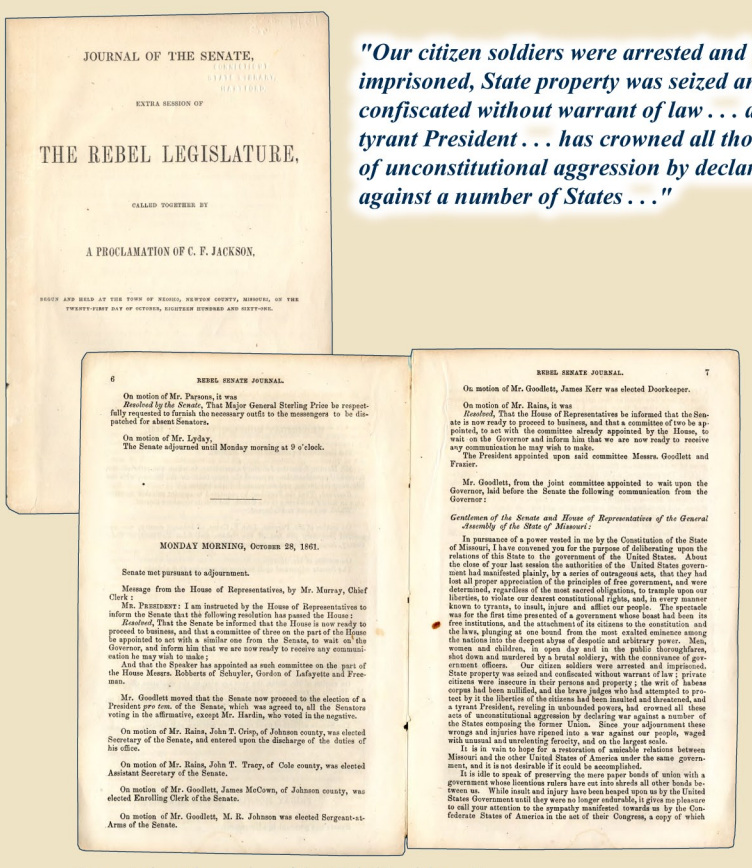
DIVIDED LOYALTIES
CIVIL WAR DOCUMENTS FROM THE MISSOURI STATE ARCHIVES

TWO STATE GOVERNMENTS

MISSOURI'S GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

"Our citizen soldiers were arrested and imprisoned, State property was seized and confiscated without warrant of law . . . and a tyrant President . . . has crowned all those acts of unconstitutional aggression by declaring war against a number of States . . ."


JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION OF

THE REBEL LEGISLATURE,

CALLED TOGETHER BY

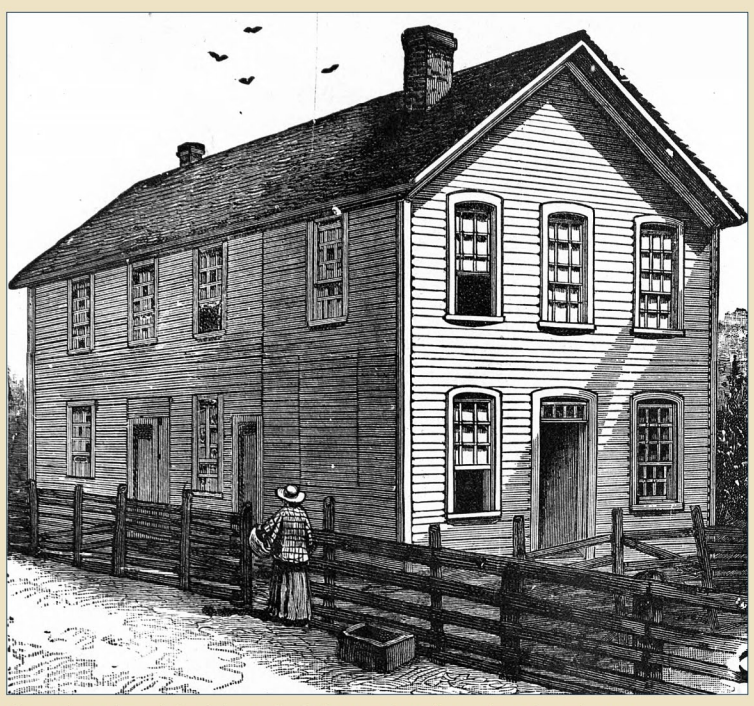
A PROCLAMATION OF C. F. JACKSON.

REBEL SENATE JOURNAL.

On motion of Mr. Lackey,
The Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY MORNING, October 28, 1861.

Excerpts from the session of the "Rebel Legislature" in Neosho, Missouri, October 1861.
Missouri State Archives



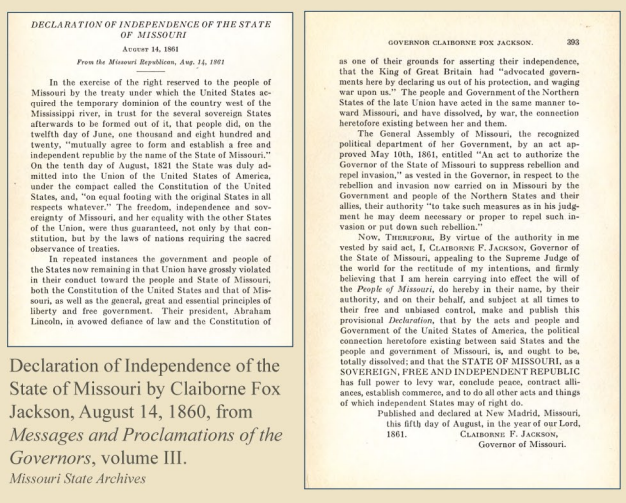
Above: First Missouri Confederate Capitol, Masonic Hall, Neosho, Missouri, 1861.
State Historical Society of Missouri - Columbia

In a final attempt to preserve Missouri's place in the Union, Governor Jackson and former Missouri Governor Sterling Price met with pro-Union leaders Frank Blair and Nathaniel Lyon in St. Louis on June 11, 1861. After failing to reach an agreement, the governor rushed back to Jefferson City and moved his State Guard forces to Boonville. Four days later, General Lyon and his Federal troops took possession of the state capitol without opposition.

After fighting Lyon in battles at Boonville, on June 17, and near Carthage, on July 5, Jackson traveled to the Confederate Capitol at Richmond, Virginia to forge an alliance with the government there. Returning to Missouri, he called the exiled Missouri State Legislature into session in a Masonic Hall in Neosho, Missouri on October 21 and in Cassville, Missouri on October 31.

The so called "Rebel Legislature" passed an article of secession from the Union and ratified the provisional Confederate constitution and on November 28, 1861 the State of Missouri was admitted to the Confederacy.

All official state documents must bear the Great Seal of the State of Missouri. When Governor Jackson and other members of Missouri's elected government fled Jefferson City in June 1861, they took this State Seal stamp with them.
Missouri State Archives

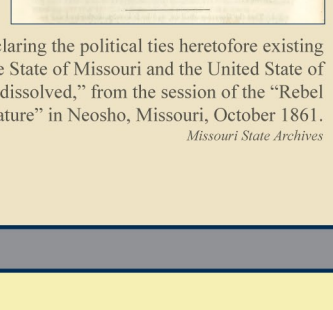

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

AUGUST 14, 1860.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 14, 1861

Declaration of Independence of the State of Missouri by Claiborne Fox Jackson, August 14, 1860, from *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors*, volume III.
Missouri State Archives

"... all political ties of every character now existing between the government of the United States of America, and the people and government of the State of Missouri are hereby dissolved . . ."


ADDRESS TO MISSOURI SOLDIERS.

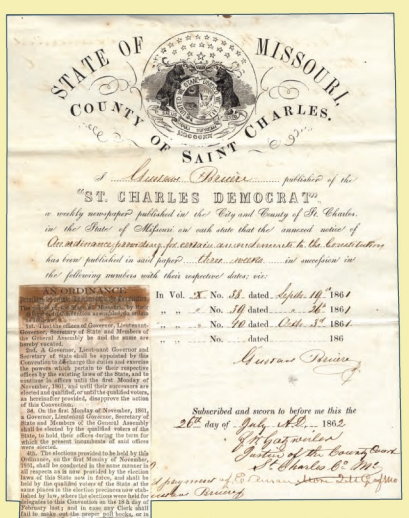
"An Act declaring the political ties heretofore existing between the State of Missouri and the United States of America dissolved," from the session of the "Rebel Legislature" in Neosho, Missouri, October 1861.
Missouri State Archives

Missouri Governor Hamilton Gamble.
Missouri State Archives

MISSOURI'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

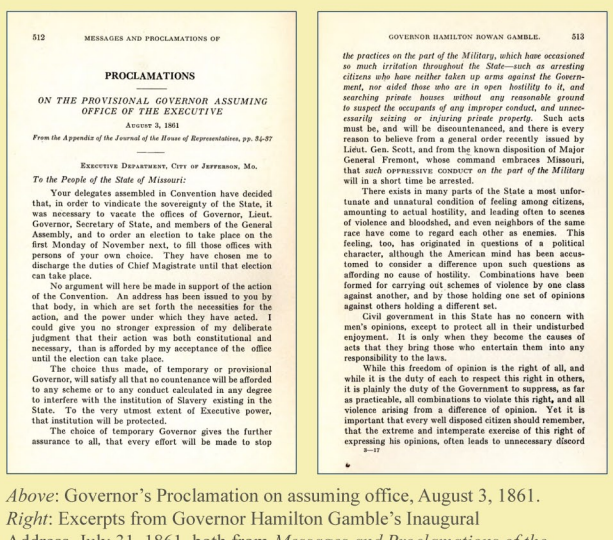
The evacuation of Missouri's elected officials left a vacuum in the state capitol. Along with Governor Jackson, Lieutenant Governor Thomas C. Reynolds had left to lead pro-Southern military forces while Secretary of State B. F. Massey and State Treasurer Alfred Morrison had both fled the capital city. Attorney General J. Proctor Knott was imprisoned because he refused to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Faced with the choice of accepting a Federal military government or establishing a provisional government, the delegates of the State Convention met once again in July 1861. They declared all legislative and executive offices vacant and named former lawyer, state legislator, and Missouri Supreme Court Judge Hamilton Gamble to be the new governor of Missouri.


STATE OF MISSOURI
COUNTY OF SAINT CHARLES

Publication proof of "An Ordinance Providing for Certain Amendments to the Constitution," Fall 1861.
Missouri State Archives

"... in order to vindicate the sovereignty of the State, it is necessary to vacate the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, and to order an election . . . to fill these offices with persons of your own choice."


MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF

PROCLAMATIONS

ON THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR ASSUMING OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE

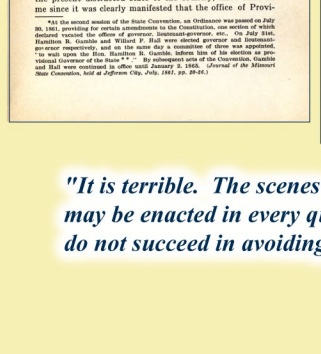
AUGUST 3, 1861

From the Appendix of the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 34-37

Executive Department, City of Jefferson, Mo.,

To the People of the State of Missouri:

Above: Governor's Proclamation on assuming office, August 3, 1861.
Right: Excerpts from Governor Hamilton Gamble's Inaugural Address, July 31, 1861, both from *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors*, volume III.
Missouri State Archives

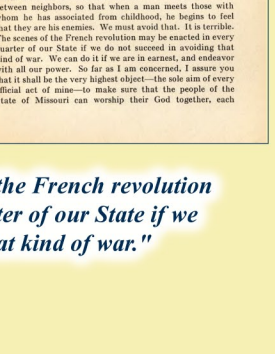

GOVERNOR HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE.

"INAUGURAL ADDRESS

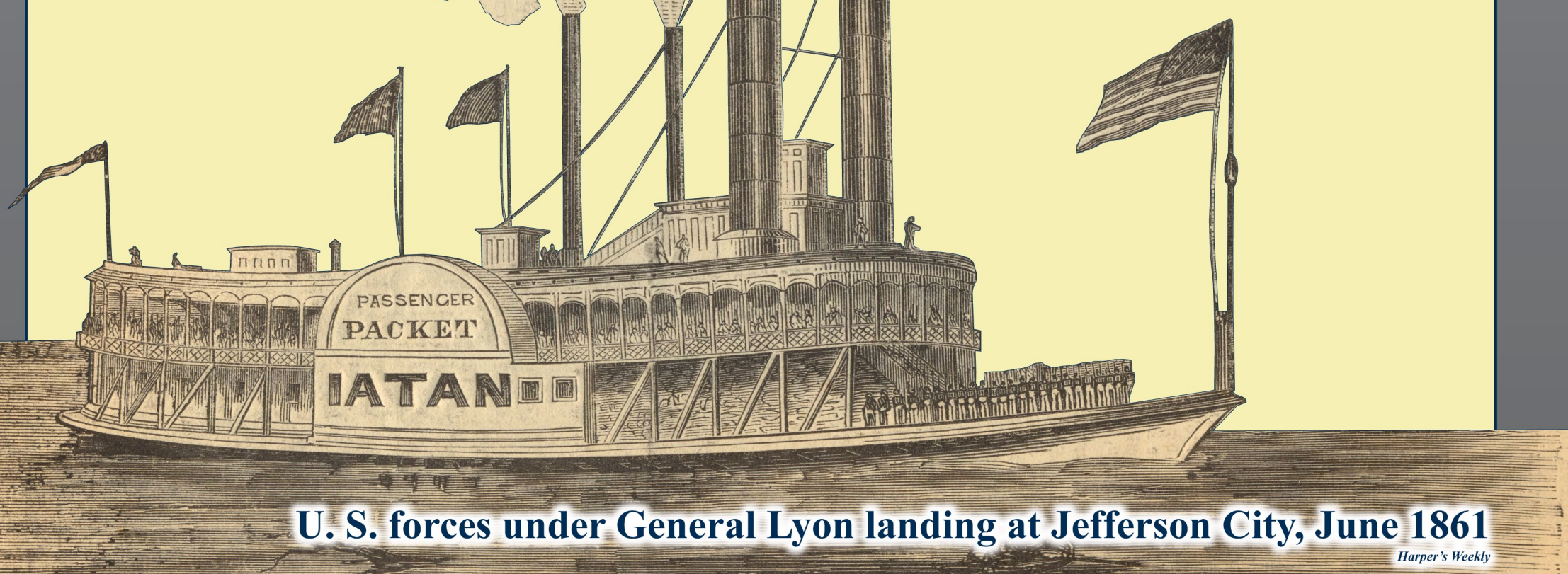
JULY 31, 1861

From the Proceedings of the Missouri State Convention, pp. 182-187

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention:


GOVERNOR HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE.

"It is terrible. The scenes of the French revolution may be enacted in every quarter of our State if we do not succeed in avoiding that kind of war."



U. S. forces under General Lyon landing at Jefferson City, June 1861
Harper's Weekly

1861